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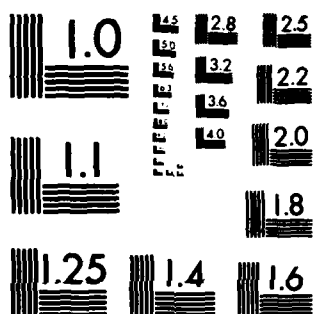
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FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



THE UL'YANOVITES

by

M. Makoveyev



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EDITED TRANSLATION

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THE UL'YANOVITES

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U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	<i>А а</i>	A, a	Р р	<i>Р р</i>	R, r
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	B, b	С с	<i>С с</i>	S, s
В в	<i>В в</i>	V, v	Т т	<i>Т т</i>	T, t
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	G, g	У у	<i>У у</i>	U, u
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	D, d	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	F, f
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	Kh, kh
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Zh, zh	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	Ts, ts
З з	<i>З з</i>	Z, z	Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	Ch, ch
И и	<i>И и</i>	I, i	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	Sh, sh
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Y, y	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	Shch, shch
К к	<i>К к</i>	K, k	Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	"
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	L, l	Ы ы	<i>Ы ы</i>	Y, y
М м	<i>М м</i>	M, m	Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	'
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	N, n	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	E, e
О о	<i>О о</i>	O, o	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	Yu, yu
П п	<i>П п</i>	P, p	Я я	<i>Я я</i>	Ya, ya

*ye initially, after vowels, and after ъ, ь; e elsewhere.
When written as ë in Russian, transliterate as yë or ë.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English	Russian	English	Russian	English
sin	sin	sh	sinh	arc sh	sinh ⁻¹
cos	cos	ch	cosh	arc ch	cosh ⁻¹
tg	tan	th	tanh	arc th	tanh ⁻¹
ctg	cot	cth	coth	arc cth	coth ⁻¹
sec	sec	sch	sech	arc sch	sech ⁻¹
cosec	csc	csch	csch	arc csch	csch ⁻¹

Russian English

rot curl
lg log

GRAPHICS DISCLAIMER

All figures, graphics, tables, equations, etc. merged into this translation were extracted from the best quality copy available.

THE UL'YANOVITES

[Training at the Ulyanovsk Guards Higher Tank Command School]

Colonel M. Makoveyev,
Special Correspondent for "Krasnaya Zvezda"

Ul'yanovsk can best be seen from the bridge which crosses the mouth of the local reservoir, Here the Volga slope and the famous crown on which the bronze figure of Lenin towers are clearly visible.

In the second plan already the gigantic quadrangle of the memorial center which is under construction is taking place and half is outlined by the iron structures of the tower for the future high-rise hotel. Construction cranes [rise] above all the blocks of the city.

And all the same from this position which is most convenient for a field of view the real scales of the construction which is under way in Ul'yanovsk today are not evident. In height the majority of the largest objects have still not reached the planned marks. But on the other hand, below, at its very foundation, the reconstruction of this city has already come close to the noted boundaries. At any rate, in me the impression was created that in present-day Ul'yanovsk there is definitely not one street where excavations are not being made. The entire city is dug up with the trenches for future underground communications, here there are stacks of pipes, coils of cable, and everywhere - the drumming of pneumatic hammers, the heart-rending drone of the excavators and dump trucks.

Only the protective strips around the Lenin objects of worship and the precious antiques remain untouched. Related to these

memorials which are dear to our people is the monumental building of the Ul'yanovsk Guards Higher Tank School im. V. I. Lenina, twice awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the Red Star.

In the fall of 1918 in the walls of this large beautiful building stood the legendary Zheleznaya [iron] Division under the command of G. D. Gay. It with its liberation of Simbirsk from the White Guards applied, in the words of Il'ich himself, ".... the most healing, the best bandage" to his wounds - the vestiges of a treacherous attempt on his life.

Then in this building the work of the Simbirsk command courses began. They were developed on the base of the School of Red Instructors, who had already become famous in the severe battles for asserting Soviet power in the Volga area. Then in the beginning of the thirties the Simbirsk command courses were converted into one of the first tank schools in the Soviet Army. And since then on all the pages of the combat history of our tank forces we find the names of Ul'yanovsk heroes. There also are the renowned dynasties of the brothers Mikheyev, and Hero of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Kosmodem'yanskiy, and twice Hero of the Soviet Union Ivan Boyko. There are thousands who left the school named after Lenin. And all of them have carried with pride and are carrying in their hearts the inspiring model of our leader.

In order to have a feeling of all the special warmth there is in the Ul'yanovsk students for Il'ich, one has to observe only one time how they work on their Sundays at the Lenin memorial. Hearing the drill song, the city dwellers know that the tankers have come out to the construction site, and they collate naturally with their enthusiastic work, when here they also put in their unselfish mite into the memorial being erected. The future tank officers have received more than one praise and thanks from the city public organizations. And even the immediate course commanders will not undertake to separate from them the best, the most diligent.

-- They all work from the heart, and it is simply a sin to single out one over the others, - I was told by a battalion commander, guards Lieutenant Colonel Kuznetsov.

Everyday training is a different matter. Here, as everywhere,

there are advanced people and those who are behind, successes and shortcomings. But even here Ul'yanovites remain Ul'yanovites. They may be a little faster than someone else, the one who is behind catches up to those ahead, and each error becomes a lesson for the future. It is namely this way that Il'ich understood the dialectics of our movement.

In the spring of last year some students received a low evaluation in the driving of tanks through a restricted pass in a mine field. On any other sector of the route a small error on the part of the driver-mechanic could remain without special consequences. Here though, in a mine field, just as with combat engineers, the smallest blunder on the part of the tankers could turn out to be ruinous. That is why all who are checking the preparedness of the crews for overcoming this treacherous sector are so fault-findingly strict.

The appearance of laggards is conditioned by a number of reasons. And the two main reasons lie in the imperfection of the field training base and in the slowness on the part of the instructors of the driver-mechanics. For some strange misunderstanding the instructors were perplexed for a long time as to why they themselves entered the intermine corridor relatively easily, but the students whom they were teaching are "blown up" in it?

But really there was nothing to be amazed about. The significant difference in experience in driving tanks on the part of the instructors and the students required a different approach to the working out of exercises. Shortcomings in the method of training were intensified by defects in the field training base.

During that same spring the Ul'yanovites thought strongly about the "narrow" places. The improvement of the old and the search for the new included the faculty heads and the commanders of the training subunits, the teachers and the students simultaneously. The desire to get out of the position which was not characteristic for Ul'yanovites was made all the greater due to the fact that four important dates were approaching one after the other: the half-century anniversary of the Soviet government, of the Ul'yanovsk school itself, of our komsomol, and behind them - the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

Never before were training missions thought out so thoroughly and carried out so fervently. At the tank parks much was re-equipped anew. Significant improvements were also introduced into the method of training and in the classroom trainers. Movies, tape recorders, improved models of tank parks and automated models of tanks now make it possible for the Ul'yanovites to approximate maximally any exercise to the real conditions in which they have to operate both on exercises and in battle.

They were checked strictly in the spring of last year. But even more strictly six months later, on the very eve of the fiftieth October. Persons who were knowledgeable in tank affairs, in the training of tankers, were confident that a half-year period for major changes was on the short side, even very short. But it was sufficient for the Ul'yanovites. In the fall testing all the students received high evaluations in the ability to lead tanks through obstacles. And somewhat later the methods which were improved by them for teaching students how to overcome restricted passes were considered by the command element of the Privolshskiy military district and recommended to the tank units and subunits.

And this is what a beneficial lesson the Ul'yanovites derived from the failure of last year. Special merit here belongs to the officer-communists: faculty head Guards Colonel V. N. Gorskiy, Guards Engineer-major M. A. Gurevich, and Guards Major Yu. V. Glushkov.

The Ul'yanovite tankers have many fine traditions. And one of the most inviolable - high firing training. And this is their stallion - on which they are almost always in front. And the main secret of this success lies in tradition itself. You see, with years a polished method and a well-developed feeling for novelty and long-standing habit have become a feature characteristic of the whole collective. And no matter what happens, in firing the Ul'yanovites without fail have to be up to the mark. This is an affair of special prestige and pride.

Not much is said about specific deeds and people in publicity articles. But I will name three Yu'yanovite fire commanders. They communist senior instructor Guards Lieutenant Colonel A.R. Koveshnikov and leader of the Party organization Guards Major E. D. Monakhov.

The first is an experienced methodologist and benevolent instructor of the young teachers. The second is a talented organizer.

Lenin's instruction "... to study military affairs on a modern level ..." for the communists on the firing training faculty is an unforgettable guiding principle in all training matters. The requirements for controlling tank fire and combat have been raised, and the Ul'yanovites are creating a special class, equipped with the most diverse training equipment. Many instructors and students took part in its creation. And the greatest share of creative labor in this new class belongs to communist Guards Major N. P. Gavrilov.

The title - Ul'yanovites, even the old walls of the school named after Lenin speak in a language which is silent, but uncommonly impressive.

- You should see the faces of our new students, when for the first time they pass through these resonant corridors and auditoriums, I was told by Aleksey Ivanovich Kuznetsov, one of the best educators of the future tank officers. - No indifferent glances, no hurried steps. Each lad - a picture of interest and avid attention.

And this initial spiritual contact between the young warriors and the heroic past [they] strive to use here productively from the very first reveille.

Everything great begins with very important small details. For example, our people are unselfish, always ready to share whatever with their neighbors. But this also has an opposite side. Where things are given easily they are taken away even easier. And quite often without permission, without apology. As if to say why stand on ceremonies and keep count - because we are not strangers, we are one family, comrades-in-arms. This is how such a fine feature of the character is turned suddenly into disorder, confusion and irresponsibility. But in a military collective this is a defect. And Guards Lieutenant Colonel Kuznetsov warned him about Volodya Ul'yanov of Simbirsk in his simple, sincere conversations. About how he had known how to be unselfish and courteous, tactful even with his school friends.

To measure each step against Lenin's is not a bombastic phrase for us. The Ul'yanovites told me about the fate of one of their students, Nikolay Yanin. Just as people who are humble and don't

exude anything special, for a long time he was undistinguished. Moreover, he was not striking and his voice was low. But then he had the luck to visit the Moscow Kremlin, to visit the former apartment of Il'ich, then to hear the guides in the Central V. I. Lenin Museum. Yanin came back to Ul'yanovsk with a soul replete with impressions. And at exactly that suitable time: at the school the so-called Lenin tests were beginning. At these sessions Yanin, for the first time, asked permission to speak.

No, he did not amaze his comrades with oratory art. Yanin won them over with sincere emotion, his joyful and pure fervour. The lessons had ended long ago, but around Yanin the students still clustered, and he continued to talk enthusiastically.

And that day was a turning point in Yanin's life. Previously unknown strengths were revealed in him. He was lacking in physical training - but he overcame this relatively quickly. He did not get on good in mathematics, but he got to know it better.

The Ul'yanovsk Higher Tank School has a glorious history and bears an infinitely dear name. And, being conscious of this, the Ul'yanovites are striving now to do everything to be worthy of these binding privileges.